ST. DOMINGO.

Another Batch of Correspondence from the Herald Commissioners.

THE HUNT FOR ANNEXATION.

Rayings and Doings of Old Ben Wade and His Associates.

Dominicans Pretty Unanimous for Union with Our States.

BAEZ AS A FIRST CLASS BAMBOOZLER.

Don Quixote Howe Attacking Tropical Windmills.

Learned Examination of Whooping Coughers and Washerwomen.

PEN PICTURE OF AZUA.

The Great Bugaboo Cabral, the Anti-Annexationist.

VISIT TO HAYTI.

President Saget Nervous and Excited.

OUR MINISTER AT PORT AU PRINCE.

Movements of the Commissioners-What They Think of Annexation-A Puzzling Question-The Don Quixote of the Party. St. Domingo City, Feb. 19, 1871. THE COMMISSIONERS.

Since I closed my correspondence by the Tybee a few days ago, the programme of the Commi to its future proceeding, has been modified. Indeed. it is changed almost every day. The only practical man is old Ben Wade, and he is overruled by the others. If the present programme should be carried out the whole party will leave this place about next Wednesday. The Tennessee, with most of the Commission and correspondents, will go to Azua, to some other points on the south side of the island, and round to Port au Prince. Commissioner White contemplates crossing the island with a few companions to Puerto Plata, on the north side, following the course taken by a party that went over a few days ago. The Nantasket sailed on Friday to Samana, and will go thence to Puerto Plata to take up Mr. White and the others, and will then meet the Tennessee either at Cape Haytien or Port au Prince. It is intended that the Tennessee ofter reaching Port au Prince, shall go either with all the Commission or a part to Kingston, Jamaica, and to Santiago de Cuba. This, it is said, is to get a mail expected there, to obtain supplies and to enable our adventurous and Visionary Commissioners to compare Cuba and Jamaica-one under slave labor and the other under freed negre labor-with St. Domingo. Why did not Congress provide for a roving mission to the South Bea islands and other parts of the globe without any il nit of time or money? There is no end of the comparisons or contrasts that might be drawn, though none might be very favorable to St. Domingo in Ms present condition. THEIR VIEWS ON ANNEXATION.

If any reliance can be placed upon the present Impressions and views of the Commissioners they will not be strongly in favor of annexing the whole Domingo at present. They will be more inclined, probably, to swallow it piece by piece, waiting to see how the first may be digested before taking another. They may favor taking Samana as a foot- | race, language and religion to ourselves and are acover the rest of Dominica, and, perhaps, over Hayti as well. There is a decided affection for these colored people and a desire to put them under the American flag; but even Dr. Howe, who thinks a black man would become superior to the white, with the same chances of development, is in doubt as to the propriety of admitting them as full American citizens right away. However, as all the Commission are of the negro-worshipping radical persua-sion, it is difficult to conjecture how far they may be disposed to go. There may be different opinions and a sort of majority and minority report, for both Mr. White and Dr. Howe are ambitious to cut a prominent figure in this St. Domingo business. They have thrown the Secretary completely in the shade and, by their joint votes, overrule Mr. Wade. Still everything goes on harmonious enough in a social way. The expedition is regarded as a pleasant sort

of thing—a kind of frolic—and no one allows a difference of opinion or object to interiere with enjoyment.

A PUZZLE.

One of the most puzzling things about St. Domingo, and on which a good deal has been said in
Congress, is the instory of the recent Spanish occupation of and expulsion from the country. The
Commission has been investigating that, but under
the same disadvantages of all its investigations regarding the real sentiment of the people. On one
side it has been said the Spaniards were invited by
the voice of the people to repossess their ancient
colony, and on the other side, that there never was
a general desire to be governed by Spain again;
that, in fact, the Spaniards came here through an
intrigue with the Dominican President, Santana,
and through a forced or pretended vote under his
despotic authority. The Dominicans have offered
themselves and their country, or rather St. Dominigo
has been offered by one or other of its despotic presidents, to several of the great nations of the world.
Spain alone grasped the offer. This, as is well
known, was at the commencement of our great
civil war, and about the time the Emperor Napoteon
tried to establish an imperial government under a
European dynasty in Mexico. Looking at the
condition of St. Dominiqo, torn by factions,
utterly prostrate, and fast going to decay
and barbarism, it was matural that the
Dominicans desired some government that would
preserve order and improve the country, and that
they should have chosen the nation from which they
spaing and which speaks their own language
to rule over them. I can readily imagine that under
a regalori with Spain. It was more reasonable that
they should have chosen the nation from which they
spain and barbarians might have voluntarily asked
a regalori with Spain. It was more reasonable that
they should desire this than that they should wish
to be a nice of another language, testes,
religion and habits. It is quite likely a majority of

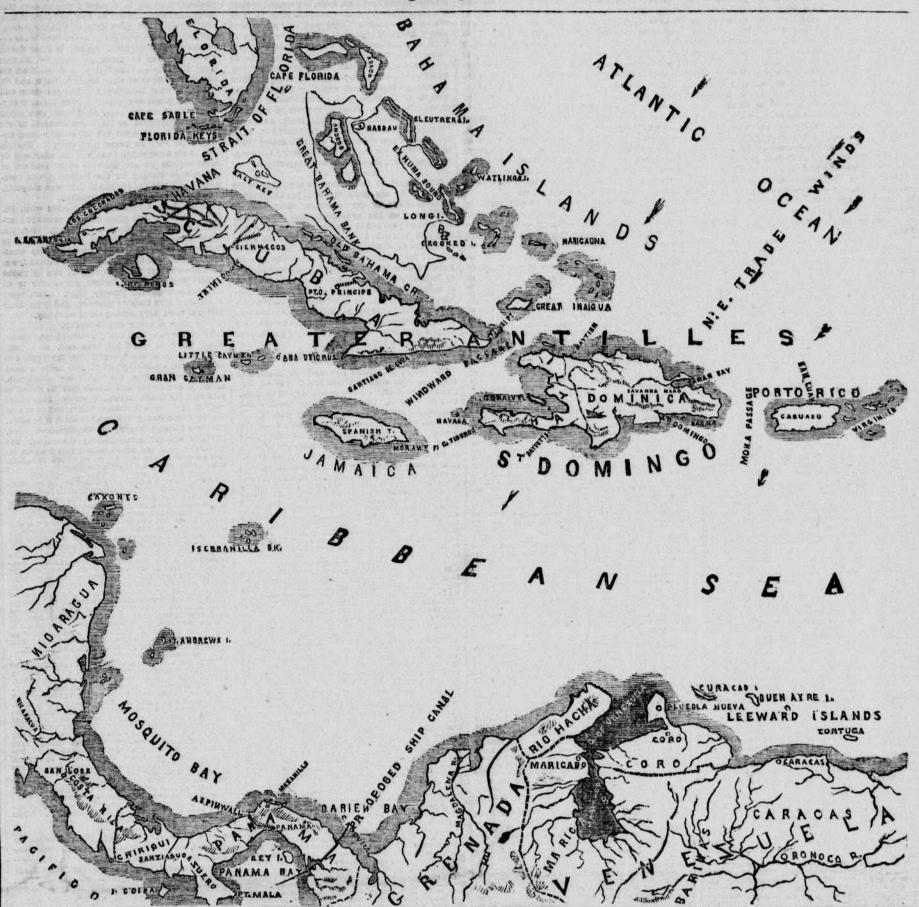
caremitor with Spain. It was more reasonable that they should desire this than that they should wish to be antifed to a people of another language, tastes, religion and habits. It is quite likely a majority of the people did favor a reunion with Spain, as a majority now appears to be in favor of annexation to the United States.

But it is said by some that there was no free expression of opinion, and that Saniana exercised as majority of poinion, and that Saniana exercised as majority of poinion, and that Saniana exercised as majority of the transport of poinion, and that Saniana exercised as majority of the secretary of State at Washington, art. Seward, says:—"Inc people are suiten and dejected, for not one man in a handred throughout the country is willing to submit to the rule of Spain, and it will require a strong military force to keep them in subjection. By the aircji management of the Cabliset (Dominican) the country has been surprised into a seeming acquiesence, for the masses were at a loss what to do, when strong military detachments suddenly raised the flag of Spain in various interfor towns. These acts are officially reported by agents sent for the purpose as the spontaneous movement of the people, while in fact care was taken that they should have no free voice or vote in the matter. It is certain that in this city they withessed it with every sign of disgust and consternation. I assure you that the whole proceeding is a daying fraud upon the Dominican people and can only be maintained by a military force as a conquered country." This picture of Mr. Caznesu, probably is overdrawn, for he was a strong partisan in opposition to Santana's policy and was working for sinexation pothe United States. Stall it shows that there is no such thing as ealightened public opinion, or public opinion at all, in St. Domingo, The people have been, as they are to-day, the slaves of the men holding supreme power.

The name of the geople know little or nothing of what annexation means, or of the limitations of nature of

HE ANTILLES.

Domingo and Surroundings---Its Commanding Position Island Great Highway of Nations.



country and government the Dominicans generally can understand, I suppose, that under our rule they need not fear such tyranny and exactions as they need not fear such tyranny and exactions as they endured lately under the Spanish government. Consequently there would not be the same motive for revolt. They would submit, probably, to the benign government of the American republic. Still to gevern them must be regarded as an experiment with an uncertain result, for they are of another race, language and religion to ourselves and are acrevoil. They would submit, premany, to can be again government of the American republic. Still to gevern them must be regarded as an experiment with an uncertain result, for they are of another race, language and religion to ourselves and are accustomed to revolutions. They could not be are our present taxation, and there are restless and ambitions chiefs who would not like to be thrown in the background by a superior race. It is impossible that such a mongrel people, of all shades of black and scarcely one pure white in a thousand, could over attain any position, political or social, in the American republic; nor would their union with as advance that high civilization which we have reached and to which we aspire. Then with all their degradation and poverty the Dominicans are proud, and more so, perhaps, because they are: ignerant of the rest of the world. It is possible they might chafe under a change which must, by the force of circumstances, place them in an inferior position, though extending to them, at the same time, theerly, protection, equally before the law and improvement in their material condition. Should approvement in their material condition. Should approvement in their material condition. Should approvement of the rosts and mountains and under the burning sun of this treplical country. The Dominicans are not devoke of courage, as history shows, and, limited as they are in number, their ragged bands of unsightanckers use their machetes and old guns effectively. The disciplined troops of Spain suffered greally, and, after nuche cose of men and treasure, were compelled to leave st. Dominican with a think they are in number, their ragged bands of unsightance and in the nature of the country and chimate, more destructive of life than our Indian wars have been.

Mr. Ca.enau unconsciously has described pretty much the same state of things existing under the annexation proceedings of Mr. Baez as existed when Santana turned St. Domingo over to Spain. There was a little free expression of public opinion, Off for A Rus -- Death on Board -- President Baes

on the Teunessee—He Desires to Visit Azun— Return of Dr. Howe—Cemmissioner White Goes Overland—A Visit to the Theatre—The Subject of Annexation.

ON BOARD THE TENNESSEE, OFF ST. DOMINGO CITY, Feb. 21, 1871.

"ALL HANDS, UP ANCHOR." As I write everything and everybody on shore be ouging to our party are being hurried aboard the Ter'yessee with a view of sailing to Azua this after-

DEATH OF ONE OF THE CREW. We have just witnessed an impressive scene on board. The bady of one of the men has just been lowered in a boat for burial on shore. The man die last night after ten days' illness, arising from a severe cold at first. At was an artinary case of ill.

the patient being so much broken that it could not overcome the attack. The deceased was a fireman, and his name Fish. He was from New York city. Two Dominican Catholic priests came on board last night and administered the last consolation of religion to the poor fellow. All hands were piped up and the officers were in dress to pay respect to the remains as they were brought from below, carried along the deck and lowered into the beat. The coffin was covered by the American flag, and on this lay the caps of the sailors who bore the body on their shoulders. The band played a solemn juneral march, and all on board, from four hundred to five hundred persons, officers, seamen, marines, and those attached to the expedition, grouped in proper order on the main deck and poop, and stood uncovered and silent till the boat containing the body was pulled away from the ship's side. The presence of death always creates a serious impression. and more especially under the ceremony prescribed by the naval service and when the body of a fellow countrymen is left in a strange land.

Another and quite different scene was witnessed

on board an hour afterwards. President Baez, who had been invited to take passage on the Tennessee to Azua, came on board with his suite. The ship's launch conveyed them. He and his military officers, comprising the General-In-Chief, Caminero, three or four aides-de-camp, and others, nearly all black, or very dark colored, were in full uniform. Two of the Cabinet-Gautler and Curielaccompanied the President. The captain. officers and marines were in full uniform, Our band played inspiring airs as the party approached and ascended the ship and while the formal reception on the deck was going on. Immediately after twenty-one of the monster guns were fired, making the immense vessel quiver from stem to stern and smothering us in smoke. Then the Presidential party were taken to the captain's cabin and regaled with good champagne. In the course of an hour or so all except Mr. Baez and his aids left for the shore. President, captain and all soon took off their full uniform after the ceremony was over and settled down to the condition of ordinary mortals. We shall sail for Azua at five o'clock this evening, and reach that place in the morning. Whether Mr. Baez will be our guest and companion longer than to-morrow morning is not known at sage on the Tennessee, and this being made known indirectly to the captain and Commissioners the inhis estates at Azua, and to point out to the Commissioners the productiveness of that region, but I have no doubt his real object is to make a parade of the attention and pretection he receives from our government for the purpose of making an impression upon the Dominicans. In this way he silences his opponents and revives the enthusiasm of his friends. Then it must be remembered the Cabralists occupy the region of country not far from Azua and bordering the Haytlen territory. It is not many days since either Cabral himself or one of his chiefs came down with a considerable force near to Azua and had a fight with Dominican troops. At least so the Baez government reported to us. It was said, too, that the Dominiean troops, though much inferior in numbers, whipped the Cabralists. Several hundred Dominican soldiers are just leaving in the two government sloops, called war vessels, more inclined to believe his voyage on the Tennessee and assembling of several hundred more troops at Azua just as we are going there is an adroit scroke of policy, because he understood the Commis-sion wished to see Cabral, and intended seeing him if possible. True, Mr. Sacz pretended he had no objection to the Commissioners interviewing his rival and promised to give a safe conduct it required for that, but the presence of nimselt and a larger force at such a time looks as if he intended to frustrate the object of the Commis-

sion while pretending to avor it. ANOTHER REASON FOR THE VISIT.

There is another reason, perhaps, for the Presi-

ness, and death resulted from the constitution of | dent's visit to Azua and this military demonstration. It is rumored that Cabral contemplates anoother attack on the territory of Baez, either at or other attack on the territory of Baez, either at or near Azua. His headquarters are said to be at San Juan, thirty to forty miles only from Azua. In fact, the well-defined lines of outposts of the two factions are nearer than that to Azua. Mr. Baez probably is seizing the opportunity white the Tennessee and Commission proceed to a point so near his adversary to territy him. I have heard over and over again, and that from well-informed persons, that Baez holds power only through the aid and protection of the United States. It is certain that the presence of our war vessels and the improved guns and munitions of war we have supplied have rendered important service to Baez. When the Nantasket left St. Domingo city a few days ago for Samana and Puerto Plata she carried arms for the Baez government. Our government has really become a party in the war, though it does not supply men, and this notwithstanding the treaty made with Baez for annexation failed to be ratified by the Senate. Baez, his Cabinet and friends pooh-poon the Cabralists, and almost the existence of Cabral, at one time, sand at another make extraordinary demonstrations as if a terrible conflict were imminent. The e is no doubt that Cabral holds a large slice of the Demmican territory from a point a few inlies back of Azua far into the interior, including San Juan. Benica, Neyba and the region of the sait lakes and mines and all along the Hayten border. However small his force may be—and it has been represented to us as insignificant—Baez cannot reach it. Cabral's rule, as far as it extends, is as independent as that of Baez, and, looking at the way in which Baez came into power, is quite as legitimate.

Die Rowe Returns From the Interior, including the cannot reach it. near Azua. His headquarters are said to be at Sau

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Dr. Howe has returned from his wild goose chase
to Seybo, and reports everything in glowing terms—
the country, the people, their entitusiasm for annexation and everything else. Some 200 mounted
soldiers, under the command of the general-inchief, Caminero, came rushing into town the
day after from the Seybo region, to strengthen the
impression made. Mowever far the Dominicans
may be behind the age in civilization they have
pienty of cunning in the management of this annexation business, and have carried the Commission.

The day Dr. Howe returned was a carnival,
the usual one in Catholic countries preceding the
commencement of Lent; and the wretched grotesque
masks in the streets represented very well the broad
farce being performed by and with the Commission.

Dr. How will proceed by land to Azua, going
over the same ground General Sigel and several of
the correspondents went over eight or hine days
ago. The doctor wants to see everything
himself. If he should undertake to examine the people one by one on the way as he
has every washerwoman and vagabond bominican
he could pick up in the town we shall not get
away from Azua for a lortinght after we arrive.

Commissioner White, with others, proposes to go
overland to Puerto Plata and to start to-morrow.
This journey will take seven or eight days. He is
going over the ground, the greater part of the way,
which Prolessor Blake and his party went over previously. All these will be taken up by the Nantasket
and brought round to us at Port au Prince. Among
those who are going with Mr. White is the husband
of Lucy Stone Blackwell, who arrived the other day
in the Tybee, and Professor Gabb, who has charge
of the Fabens survey business. "Birds of a feather
flock together," the eid prover bays, and it was
never setter illustrated than i

AT THE THEATRE. A party of the expedition went to the theatre the other night, which is an old convent church, and one of the largest ruins here. The performance was the first since our arrival. It premised to be a

little sensation amid the dull routine and thresome mionotony of life in St. Domingo. We took a box for four, for which we paid three dollars. But we had to furnish our own seats, and got our mattre d'hotel to send chairs. Then we had to pay forty-five cents each for admission, in addition to three dollars for the box. At eight o'clock in the evening we were at the door. Outside were colored shocies soldiers, with fixed bayonets; at the entrance and by the side of the man who took the meney was another similarly half clad black soldier, inside also were other like soldiers, with fixed bayonets. The iess soldiers, with fixed bayonets; at the entrance and by the side of the man who took the money was another similarly half ciad black soldier, inside also were other like soldiers, with fixed bayonets. The playbill handed to us read:—"Con permitso de la autoridad, compania dramatica de Don José La Frane," &c. The play was "La Condesa de Barlu, e Elainor y El Inieres." The interior of this smail theatre is as rude-looking and drity as could be imagined. The so-called boxes project a little over the parquet on each side, and are enclosed in front by a sort of fence made of rough slats of wood. Across and above the whole floor of the parquet, near the entrance and directly in front of the stage, is the State box, in which was seated the Governor, Daman Baez, and others of the governing or upper class. In the box next to ours were two of the Commissioners (Wade and White), and sandwiched in with them was Fred Douglass. On the opposite side there was a large box iull of men, women and children—twelve or ioniteen, probably—all in their best, and of every shade of color, from the pure negro to the octoroon. This was all the box audience. In the parquet, which has the ground for the floor and rough wooden seats, was a strange, motiey group of about eighty or a hundred persons. The only pure whites were three of our man-of-war sallors and some of the correspondents and scientific men of the expedition. These latter had, by way of contrast, the young bouglass—black as the blackest of the natives—placed conspicuously among them. Two out of three of the Baez Cabinet Ministers were in the parquet, who seemed to relish the performance amazingly. At the end of the first act several correspondents and other Americans, following the fashion in more civilized countries, went to pay their respects to the Commissioners and to Mr. Frei Douglass, who was scated with them. Douglass appreciated the compliment highly, for he rose with himmense dignity and shook hands all round in fall view of the gazing audience. This scene was in pe de la control de

tion, railroads, telegraphs, flourishing cities, numerous fine ports, with a large commerce, a vast production and extensive trade. It is really the Gem of the Antilles, and is so situated as to command all the passages of commerce to and from the Guif of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea, the entire group of the West Indies, as well as Central and South America-How different with St. Domingo, a wilderness and a wreck, far away from our shores and Iring on the outer verge of the Antilles, with a miserable colored population little removed from barbarism

The Vicinity of Azua-Looking for Petroleum-The Schooner Pomona-To Calderas Bay-The Tennessee Arrives-Address and Reply of Mr. Wade-An Alarm-End of an Outlaw Party.

Azua, St. Domingo, Peb. 25, 1871. ABOUND AZUA.

While our overland party have been waiting here for the Tennessee to arrive from St. Domingo city we have not been entirely idie. We have visited a number of places in this neighborhood and have made many inquiries relative to its resources.

Two of our party the other day visited some mineral springs about eighteen miles distant, and were delighted with their excursion. From the side of a mountain, and within a space of 100 hundred yards, are several springs, one quite hot, the temperature being about 150 degrees, and strongly impregnated with sulphur; in close proximity is a warm chalybeate spring and several colder ones. There is onite a volume of water Issuing from them, and they are in their natural state, without any improvements. Few of the people here are aware of their existence. Some water was secured in bottles, to be analyzed upon our return home. About twenty-five miles to the westward we were shown a mountain of considerable magnitude, which, we are assured, contains an unlimited amount of rock salt-indeed the story is that it is a mountain of sait. We have been unable to visit it on account of the very unsettled condition of the country.

A PETROLEUM EXCURSION.

On Sunday morning last we secured horses, provisions and a guide and started for a visit to a petroleum district distant a few miles from Azua. For a short distance we followed a main road, which was in pretty good condition; but soon leaving this we struck into a narrow wood path winding around through the dense chaparral, swaying our bodies and bending our heads to avoid the low branches, nost of which were provided with sharp thorns.

The morning was well advanced when we started and the sun was quite hot, but we have become somewhat accustomed to the heat and do not mind it as we did at first.

Soon we came to a beautiful spring, carefully protected from animals by an enclosure of woven branches. The water was not very cold, but was good, and its appearance had a refreshing effect upon us. Near this spring we found several large mango trees, where we left our pack mule and servant, with directions to prepare our repast by the time we should return from the oil wells. A short distance further on we came to the petroleum, and found that considerable labor had been expended here in order to make use of the oil. A derrick was still standing and machinery was lying about in a dilapidated condition. Two wells nad been bored, and a considerable supply of oil obtained, large quantities of which were visible. Mr. Arthur Folsom, for-merly the American Consul to Cape Haytten, had invested about \$10,000 in the endeavor to make use of the oil, and had secured a hundred barrels of good oil, eight of which were sent to Boston, and an analysis had shown it to be of the heaviest quality of lubricating oil knews. As, however, the duties were so high as to preclude us importation the eight barrels were emptied into Boston harbor, and the remainder of the hungred parrels which were taken to the beach were allowed to waste. The speculation thus resulted disastrously to Mr. Folsom, but nevertheless the fact remains that the oil is in considerable quantity and is of excellent quality for lubricating purposes. In the immediate neigh-borhood of the wells there is considerable sulphur and we picked up many small pieces from the earth. After examining the place pretty thoroughly, and bottling some of the oil, we returned to the mango trees and enjoyed a hearty meal, which had been prepared in the meantime. Then slinging our ham-mocks in the boughs of the beautiful trees we enjoyed a giorious slesta in the cool shade, and returned to town more and more impressed with the resources of this wonderful island. THE POMONA.

is a schooner of about 500 tons, which has been trading between this place and Boston for a number of years past; although in the employ of Mann & Co., of Boston, she is compelled to sail under English colors, owing to the fact of her having been built in English possessions, the wise act of Congress preventing any change in her register. Captain Molyneux feels indignant at the necessity, and never raises the British dag when it can be avoided. The Pomona has been lying here for nearly two weeks, and we have received to the trade of the town and the character of the people. His cargo north is principally dye woods, sugars, molasses, honey, wax and hides. He speaks in the highest terms of the willingness of the people to labor, and of their docale and friendly disposition, and aithough when the question of annexation was first mentioned he was opposed, to it, yet he is now as strongly in favor of it. He says that St. Do-mingo is the richest of the West India islands, sur-passing even Cuba in its fertility and natural re-sources. Occa bay he declares to be a good harbor, which a little expense would render safe and com-modious. We have enjoyed his hospitality on board his vessel a number of times, and have found him to be a whole-hearted sailor.